FASTA. Cornered Cana and Woorself seek of the disappointed politicism wants to disguise the mortification he may feel at the issue of the last great and glarieus strengte, let him go to KNOX, corner of Broadway and Futonest, and buy and wear one of his beautiful Fall HATS; they tonest, and buy and well make him look so handsome, that none will suspect he is not happy. If he wants to be, as well as seem happy, let him comfort himself with some of KNOX's gich, warm FURS—then he cannot feel otherwise.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE ESST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
AND THE ONLY SALAMANDER SAFE MADE.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DARMESS.
We are sorry to see that the recent great victories of this colabbrated Says cause our friend Slass C. Herring so much unesstatess. By don't he let it alone? It is amply able to take good
care of itself and all Books, Papers and Moneys intrusted to its
care, and carry them safely througe any fire it may be expused
to and after that it is quite equal to any chalk (Herring's Pateat), North River or Jerzey clay Safes made, although a certain
chermist in Philadelphia may have lost some sleep in ascertaintee the fire-proof analities of chalk. e-proof qualities of chalk. blic abould always keep in mind that Silas C. Herring

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES .- I BERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—I fleem it due to mygrif to publish a brief statement of facts, that the public, who are interacted, can judge worsher Mesers. G. B. Wilder & Co. are treating me, and those who are in want of the best Fire-proof Safe, with caudor and fairness. They of the best Fire-proof Safe, with caudor and fairness. They shave for the list two years endeavoued to convey the impression that my right to make the Wilder's Patent Safe had been sion that my right to make the Wilder's Patent Safe had been shown that my right to make and sell them had expired. Plaster of Paris, the filling make and sell them had expired. Plaster of Paris, the filling make and sell it hom had expired. Plaster of Paris, the filling make and sell in the little flow Wilder, and he Dauled Fitzgerald, who sold the same to Enos Wilder, and he Dauled Fitzgerald, who sold the same to Enos Wilder, and he Dauled Fitzgerald, who sold the same to those Wilder, and he between the exclusive into to make and sell, in the State of New-York, until the expiration of the Patent (June 1, 1877); but the subscriber the exclusive into hisses fit be right to reassign the Patent to Wilder at any time whenever he should invent, discover or purchase any other substance that should prove to be a better non-confusion.

any other substance that should prove to be a better non-conductor.

Early in 1851 Mr. Spear, a chemist of Philadelphia, discovered a substance which, by tests and experiments, was found capable of resisting more heat than Plaster of Paris (Wilder's Patent), or any other substance then applied to the manufacture of Fire-proof Safea. Having been in the besiness many years, and established a reputation of making the best Safe then in use, I was anxious to sective Mr. Spear's valuable discovery to enable me to make the cost Five-proof Safe in the groid. I succeeded in my efforts and obtained Letters Patent to the 18th of May, 1852, and immediately commenced the manufacture of these new Safes, still retaining the right to make Wilder's Patent to afford opportunity before reassigning to Wilder, to prove the quality of the new Safe when tested in large accidental fires, which has resulted to the entire satisfaction of the proprietor and the parties interested, and also those who have taken the trouble to lovestigate the resolt of the great fires in Petersburg Va., at the destruction of the Arisans' Buildings, Philadelphia at the burning of Hecker & Brec's Flour Mills, Brocklyn, and many other similar tests.

Having fully established the fact that my PATENT GRANGON Sare would withstand more fire than Wilder's Patent, I, on the last of September, 1854, valuntarily, and many other smaller tests.

Having fully established the fact that my PATENT GRANGON Sare would withstand more fire than Wilder's Patent, I, on the last of September, 1854, valuntarily, and much calculated and reassigned it back to him, as I had the right to do. Wilder had no right or power to terminate the same. It will not be supposed that I would be se swindial as to abundon an article which probabled Mr. Wilder's manuelly a month of the second of the same unfile squelque article had been secured by me. Sarxely a month

back to him, as I had the right to do. Wilder had no right or power to terminate the same. It will not be supposed that I would be so excited as to absolute a written be supposed that I would be so excited as to absolute an article which prohibited Mr. Wilder, the patentee, from making or selling the same until a superior stricle had been secured by me. Searcely a month passes but one or more of the "Herring's Patent" are tested, and in every case they prove themselves far superior to the "Wilder's Patent," for the proof of which the public are in "wilded to call at the Depot, Green Block, concer Water and Pinests. Examine and decide for themselves.

Another very great advantage my Patent has over Wilder's is, they are entirely free from dampness (as thousands of lewelers and others can aftest who have the ni use,) a great objection to Wilder's.

NB.—The largest assortment of Iron Safes, Money Chesta, Bank Yould Doors and Lecks for sale. Also, New and Second-band "Wilder's Patent" Salamander Safes on hard and for sale at reduced prices.

Sulas C. Herring & Condition of the Safes, and No. 5 Murray-st., one door from Broadway.

Great Fire in Warren-Street.

Murray-st., one door from Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN WARREN-STREET.

From The N. Y. Daily Times.

New York, Nov. II, 1856.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Daily Times.

SIR: In the fire at No. 39 Warren-st., on the morning of the 9th inst., our most valuable books and papers were expeed forth hours in one of Stranss & Maxivis Fire-racor Sairs. We say Fire-racor, not because they are so labeled, but because we have so proved them. Our books and papers came out uninjured, save the binding of the books occasioned by steam.

Our store was re-stories above ground and two stories below, occupied from cellar to garret. The intensity of the heat can be attested by any fireman who witnessed it. No formace could be contrived by the ingentity of man to create zoor intense heat.

nace could be contrived by the ingening of man proper intense heat.

We voluntarily give this tribute to the value of these Safes, and select your widely-circulated journal to inform the meroantile community what estimate to place upon SYEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Respectfully, HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Broggists.

A full assortment of the above celebrated Safes at the depots No. 40 Murray at and No. 146 Water-sit, by SYEARNS & MARVIN.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A large assort ment of New and Second-Hand Planes, now selling Greater Reduced Prices, at J. & C. Fischer's, No. 325 Broadway, Opposite the Broadway Theater

SUPERIOR TREES, &C.-WM. R. PRINCE &

Co., Flushing, N. Y.—Descriptive Catalogues with prices at FOWLER and WELLS, No. 305 Broadway. RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY-

Inc. computating every description and grade, from the more Contly to the CHEAFEST FABLIC. ENGLISH BRUSSELS, good styles and quality, 8; per yard. Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's

Wies and Torexes have improvements peculiar to their home. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beautesse and durability—litting to a charm. The largest and be stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his images byte. Soldat. Barcatta.of. No. 228 Broadway. VOLCANIC REPEATING PISTOL and CARBINE,

like those recently fired by Col. Hay, at Hythe, England, order of the British Government—the extraordinary results which were given in The Tribune of Saturday—can be either of the office of the off No. 229 Broadway,

ROGERS'S SCHOOL and DRESS SUITS, OVER-COATS. OVERSACKS. TALMAS, &c., for floys of all ages, are the most elegant in style and the cheapest in price to be found; New York.

P. L. ROGERS, cor. Fulton and Nessau-sts.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES and CLOCKS. superior articles only; Carcel and Moderator Lamps; Status of niches and newel posts, Paris Bronzes, Candelabras, Brack-ets, Candlesileks, with flexible tubing for Casa Rapassed Oil, for sale by

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,

KELTAIN STATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 231 Broadway, and No. 51 Rendest, have a full and choice stock of Brocategites, SATIN D. LAMAS, WORLTED DAMASNS, LACK and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORAICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES,—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES, is the arrest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns-Ferofuls and old Ulcers, unsurpassed. S. B. Sotten, Electro. Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

TORACLO CHEWERS .- Those who have become TORACCO CHEWERS, —Those who have become considered in the effect of tchaece, or the indulence in spiritucus liquote, who feel the nonaoks of imapselty, weakness, steinity, and the informatics which a fast and intemperate, luxnious, and matth course of life indicts upon its victime, will find relief from all these horrors, and some restoration, beauth, strength, and viger by the me of Rainway's Ready Relief, Reculations, and Resonvers.

R. R. Remedics sold by Merchants, Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

JET BRACELETS are sold at ROGERS'S BAZAAR. Jet BROOCHES are sold at ROCERS'S BAZAR.

Jet ORNAMENTS are sold at ROCERS'S BAZAR.

Jet Goods of every variety are sold at ROCERS'S BAZAR

of FARCY Goods and Toys, No. 439 Broadway

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.-Dr. Tonias's Venerian Liximent, for the cure of Dysentory, Croup, Choicers, Colic, Rheumstism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warracted. Solid py all the Druggias and Storekeepers. Depot No. 36 Courslands Mr., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The excitemen of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all indicine and money-making persons to our improved extra rapid Sawing Mariness. Loss of time, while attending to political matters and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedly be made up by the use of a Sawing Marines. We say to every mechanic in whose trale a Sawing Machine can be employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

ROGERS'S WAREHOUSE, for six years the popular emporium for Boys' Chorners, is now stocked with an im-mence ascortment of Fall and Wister Scits, Overcoats, TALMAS, do, for boys of all ages, which will be sold at cheased prices than any smaller house can afford. No deviation from the figure affixed to each article.

Rochastic corner of Fulton and Nasson-sta.

A GREAT CURE for FEMALE COMPLAINTS WILL of ound in Hot Loway's Obstacts and Fills. The wond it unce effected by these medicines in complaints incident fituales, would appear incredible to the efficers of the Unio he facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the number-of- 80 Maidee-lane, New York, and No. 24; Strand, Londo by all Dingrints, at 25 ets., 62; ets., and 41 per pet or be-UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,-Silk, Pare

ool Flattie, Buckskin, Ribbed, Cashmere, &c., in all siz-io, Superior ready made Shirts, warranted to fit. Prices in Ina Pray Go & Son, No. 61 Nassau-a BRANDRETH'S Phas remove every morbid offertion periority cleanse the blood from all fullcess, and renewath and enfeshind constitutions to perfect healthand vigor. Evapolished 105 years. Principal Office, No. 47 Canal at New York. 25 can's per box. OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!! OVERCOATS!! Volvet Vosts. Velvet Vests, Velvet Venta, Evans'
Extractve
C t o T u i u G
Warestootse,
Nos. 66 and 68
Faiton-st.
Between Cold and Cliff.
Fine Black Cloth Surtouts and Ragians.
Petersham Overcoats. 

A THANKSGIVING PRESENT .- Let every husband who is desirous of presenting a beautiful as well as com-fortable present to his wife, call on Banta, corner of Canal and Woosterst, and select from his superb assortment of Fura-handsome set, which he can procure at a very reasonable charge. He has an immense variety, both in quality and price, which we commend to the attention of husbands, sweetness; and wives.

LET THE SICK REJOICE! CONSUMPTION MASTERED AT LAST! RHEUMATISM DEFIED!

RHEUMATISM DEFIED!

That wonderfully powerful medicine, founce, has, at length, been dissolved in water, and agreeably to the predictions of the Colleges, cures Consumption, Paisy, Rheumatism, Serfula, Fever and Ague, Heart and Liver Complaints, in the most marchous manner. Dr. Anders's Liquid founce of Pural Iouise Water surpasses everything yet known in the annals of medicine. Money returned if it fails to cure! Sold at \$4 \text{ is bottle, by Anders & Fostick, No. 3 2day, and No. 80? Broadway, corner 18th at, and C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway, and all respectable Drugglists.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.-The HORACE WA THE modern improved Playes and Melodeoss are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Planos to Rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Planos from \$30 to \$150; Melodeons \$40 to \$135.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH has, THIS DAY, associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under Provision Business on Commission and on their own account at No. 35 Front-st., in this city. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1856.

o notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not mossacrily for publication, but as a generaty of his good faith.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The latest corrections and footings of the vote in this State (all official except New-York, Kings and Clinton) show the following results: PRESIDENT. Dem.

CANADA STATE OF THE STATE OF TH			W. C.
Electors	275,440	195,314	124,206
Fremont over Buch			
Fremont over Filla	ore		151,234
	GOVERNOR.		Haran Bernard
Governor		100,000	129,277
King over Parker.			68,675
King over Brooks.			125 690
			Action, special
	ENANT-GOVE		
Licutenant-Governor	269.855	197.145	126.845
Selden over Vander			
Selden over Odell			143,610
CASA	. COMMISSIO	v.v.tr	2.000m/s#1.00007.0
			105 000
Canal Commissioner.	205,400	130,030	127,825
Sherrill over Russel	1		71.857
Sherrill over Prese			
			110,010
STATE	TRISON INSPI	ECTOR.	
State Prison Inspector	969 018	137 068	127,474
Bailey over Brenns	D		71,959
Bailey over Sanden	Consequence of the		141 541
			,
CLERK OF	COURT OF .	APPEALS.	

 
 Clerk of Appeals
 268,834
 197,712
 127,015

 Hicks over Warner
 71,124

 Hicks over Mann
 141,819

 The full vote of the State on President is 594,960.
 There were some for stray candidates and scattering, which make up probably 600,000.

The declared official vote of Vermont is: For Fremont, 29,963; Buchanan, 10,577; Filimore 546. Frement's majority over Buchanan, 29,386

The latest returns from Georgia are from all bu two counties, and give Buchanan 15,051 majority The two counties to come in are expected to give Fillmore about 200.

Official returns from all but six counties in Tennessee give Buchanan 68,846; Fillmore, 62,208; Buchsnan's majority, 6,638. He will have about 7,000 in the State.

A dispatch from Chicago gives an inkling of the progress of Law and Order in Kansas. Hayes, the murderer of Buffum, was promptly liberated by Judge Lecompte on the bond of Sheriff Jones. Gov. Geary, however, gets mad about it, and, after Haves is safe in Missouri orders his rearrest.

The Niagara, due at Halifax with three days' later news, had not been seen at 9 o'clock last night.

The Captain of the bark Adriatic has published a statement of the collision with the Lyonnais. It will be found in our telegraphic column.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Bank finally suspended yesterday, and gave notice that its doors were closed.

Four days' later news from Europe will be found on another page. The only point of much interest is the continuation of the ill feeling with regard to the Austrian occupation of the Principalities. Oa this question France and Russia naturally go together, while the policy of England is to support Austria. It would not be at all surprising to see Napoleon dissevered from the British alliance and in close union with Alexander. It is reported that financ.al matters in France have greatly improved.

Those stretches of the powers of the Government of the United States, exhibited in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and still more recently and conspicuously carried into act, in the attempt now in progress to force Slavery upon the Territory of Kansas by the sheer power of the General Government and in spite of the wishes not merely of a majority of the resident inhabitants, to whom the act for the organization of that Territory had intrusted the settlement of that question, but of a majority of the people of the United States-these stretches of power on the part of the General Government have received a severe rebuke from an unexpected quarter. In a case which came before the Supreme Court of the United States, at its last session, growing out of the crow-bar laws of Ohio-an act imposing certain taxes on the Banks and authorizing the State Treasurer, if they were not paid, to break open the vaults and help himself-that Court was called upon for a decision of the preliminary objections, that although the plaintiff in the original suit was a citizen of another State and a stockholder of the Bank, yet be had no right to apply, as he had dene, to the United States Court for an injunction upon the directors not to pay this tax, which, as he centended, the Ohio Legislature had no right to impose, since that question of legislative power was a purely domestic question, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of Ohio, and with which the Courts of the United States had

nothing to do. The jurisdiction of the Court was sustained by the majority of the Court, as it generally is in all cases, except when its exercise might be disagreeable to

the slaveholding interest; but Justices Catron, of Tennessee, Daniel of Virginia, and Campbell of Alabama, dissented, and, in the course of the dissenting opinion which Campbell gave, is to be found the following passage:

"For my part, when I consider the justice, modern-For my part, when I consider the justice, modera-tion, the restraints upon arbitrary power, the stability of social order, the security of personal rights and general harmony which existed in the country before the revereignty of governments was asserted, and when the sovereignty of the people was a living and operative principle, and Governments were adminis-tered subject to the limitations and with reference terid subject to the limitations and with reference to the specific ends for which they were organized, and their members recognized their responsibility and de-pendence; I feel no anxiety nor apprehension in leav-ing the people of Ohis, 'a complete power' over their Governmen' and all the institutions and establishments it has called into existence."

It is well remarked by The Evening Post that this passage, on a careful scrutiny, will be found to make directly or by implication the following aver-

"First: That the sovereignty of the people in this country is no longer a living and operative principle,

as it once was;
"Second: That the Government is no longer admin

stered subject to the limitations and with reference to the ends for which it was organized;
"Third: That the members of the Government, including, of course, the judiciary, no longer recognize their responsibility and dependence, but are arrogating to themselves powers which the States have never survedered, and

Fourth: That there are less justice, moderation. restraint upon arbitrary power, stability of social or-der, security of personal rights, and general harmony, than existed before these evil days, when the sovereign ty of the Government is asserted instead of the sove-reignty of the people."

In these averments of Judge Campbell, in this emphatic condemnation of the present policy of the Federal Government, we must express our entire concurrence, as Daniel did in the whole opinion at the moment of its delivery. Most certain it is that the "sovereignty of the people" is no longer a living and operative principle among us, having been entirely superseded by the sovereignty of the slaveholders. Most certain it is that, so far from the Federal Government being administered subject to the limitations and with reference to the ends for which it was organized, viz., "to form a "more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common de-'fense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-"terity," every one of those ends has been deliberately sacrificed within the last ten years, and under the corrupt and wicked administrations of Tyler, Polk, Fillmore and Pierce, to the extension of Slavery into States and Territories where it had once been abolished and prohibited.

However, it will not do to put any great reliance on any aid from these three learned Judges toward restoring the powers of the General Government to their true limits. Though the doctrine has not been expressly enunciated yet, it is plainly the current opinion at the South, that it is only slaveholders and slaveholding States that are entitled to the ben fits of the Constitution, the nonslaveholding States and their inhabitants holding a position under it much the same as that which, according to the views of the State Department, as recently expressed, is held by the free colored people born within its jurisdiction.

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts having found occasion in a speech in the United States Senate to express his opinion of the revolutionary services of South Carolina not so extravagantly eulogistic as her own citizens are accustomed to indulge in, Mr. Preston S. Brooks, now commonly known as Bully Brooks, held a consultation upon the subject with certain chivalrous friends, including, if rumor can be relied upon, most of the South Carolina delegation. It is understood that the point discussed in this meeting related to the best method of vindicating the insulted dignity of the State with a due regard to the personal safety of Mr. Brooks, who was chosen as the executive agent of the assembly. Everything having been satisfactorily arranged, Mr. Brooks in due time took occasion to attack Mr. Sumner by surprise and under circumstances which incapacitated bim from making any defense, and to break a gutta-percha cane over his head.

Mr. William Gilmore Simms is another equally patriotic, and more civilized, though it would seem not so favorite a son of South Carolina; for while Bully Brooks is feasted and loaded with presents and caresses on the strength of this single gutta-percha exploit, Mr. Simms, after spending a laborious life in efforts to write South Carolina into notice and admiration, is turned over, in his declining age, to the cold charity and empty seats of Northern lecture rooms. But, zealous even under this neglect and these difficulties to exhibit himself as an embodiment of South Carolina patriotism, Mr. Simms undertakes a somewhat needed sort of vindication of the damaged Revolutionary reputation of that State, more suitable than Bully Brooks's method to civilized society and to cultivated minds like his own. He laboriously endeavors to show, not by the force of gutta percha, but by appeals to historical facts, that whatever may be thought of South Carolina now, the South Carolina of the Revolution was really, all questioners and doubters to the contrary notwithstanding, a perfect marvel of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and warlske ex-

ploits. Of the lecture in which he embodied this attempt, delivered in this city last night, we are sorry to say to a very small, and we fear Mr. Simms must have thought a very unappreciative audience, a report will be found in another part of this paper. It is not our purpose to make ourselves a party to the controversy between Mr. Simus and those whom he denounces as the ignorant, malignant and unpatriotic revilers of South Carolina, but merely to indulge in a few critical observations as to the style in which Mr. Simms attempts to conduct the controversy. Let us say, then, in the first place, that, considering he was addressing a Northern audience, it was not only a great lack o good taste, but a great lack of ordinary rhetorica prudence, to commence his discourse by pointed attack upon Senator Sumner as wicked and malicious maligner. Such an attack sounds too much like a covert apology for the brutality of Bully Brooks; as to which Mr. Simms will permit us to observe that the vindication of the Revolutionary fame of South Carolina is quite enough for one lecture; and that if he desires to make an apology for Bully Brooks, he had much better attempt that subject in a second discourse. He will allow us further to suggest that while seeking to extol and exalt the Revolutionary glories of South Carolina, it would be but policy to keep her doings of to-day as much as possible out of sight, both as suggesting disagreeable comparisons, and even tending to painful doubts whether such braggadocio and cowardly sons could, after all, have had such heroic fathers We also doubt the good taste of denouncing all

who have declined, or who may decline, to some up to Mr. Simms's estimate of South Carolina Revoluionary glory, as assess or reptiles. The diminished

estimate which has of late years been formed and expressed as to the Revolutionary services and merits of South Carolina, whether well or ill founded, has been mainly based on a more thorough knowledge and careful study of cotemporary documents. Mr. Simms himself confessed in his lecture that General Mouttrie, one of the actors on the occasion, was the authority for one of the gravest charges which he was called upon to combat; nor had he any other way of meeting this charge, except by a labored and, as it seems to us, a not very successful effort to discredit this straightforward and plainspoken witness, and to substitute in place of his positive representation what, for aught that appears to the contrary, was nothing but a plausible after-thought of Dr. Ramsay, introduced to save the honor of the State whose history he wrote. As to the charges of ignorance in which Mr. Simms so freely indulges, he certainly in this lecture made blunders and misstatements enough of his own to disqualify him from dwelling with much emphasis on the ignorance of others.

Of this misapprehension or misrepresentation of facts, there are two instances, not confined to mere dates or numbers, but of more serious character, which it may be well enough to point out. Mr. Simms would have us believe that the South Carolinians went into the Revolutionary war, not because they had any grievances of their own to complain of, but simply out of sympathy for the wrongs of New-England! This is simply ridiculous. The origin of the Revolution was resistance to taxation by authority of Parliament, and, as South Carolina had the reputation of being the richest of all the colonies, her stake in that question certainly was not less than that of New-England. Then, again, Mr. Simms sneeringly complains two or three times over, that when South Carolina was invaded New-England sent her no help. The troops of New-England were employed under Washington in watching for an opportunity to strike a blow in conjunction with the French pavy against the main British army. It was by such a blow that the war was at last brought to an end, and the incapacitating the British by threatening New-York from strengthening their army in South Carolina, was precisely, at least Washington thought so, the most essential service that New-England could render

The newspaper allies of Preston S. Brooks in the North, who sneer at and seek to besittle Mr. Burlingame's triumph over the shameless coalition of Filimore Know-Nothingism and Buchaneer Demogracy which sought to prostrate him, take good care to keep the figures out of sight of their readers. We predicted, before the Election, that he would run ahead of Fremont in his aggregate vote; and if this was verified, even defeat would be robbed of disgrace, for it is certainly no reproach not to be elected in a district where your political friends have not that majority of the votes so necessary to success everywhere in the country this side of Kansas and California. But he did even better than we had hoped or promised. The Presidential vote of the district is as follows: Buchanan, 3,917; Fillmore 3,097-total Buchanan and Fillmore, 7,014; Fremont, 6,260-Buchanan and Fillmore majority over Fremont, 754. For Congress: Wm. Appleton (nominated by both Buchanan and Fillmore parties), 6,510; Burlingame, 6,579-Burlingame's majority, 69-gaining over the Anti-Fremont majority on President no less than 823 in a poll of 13,000 votes, and winning a district that the adverse Coalition could not have faired to carry against any other candidate. It should not be forgotten, also, in contemplating the odds of the canvass, that this district contains the Boston Cusfom House, as well as the hot-beds of Straight Whiggery, one of whose special favorites allowed himself to be used as the candidate of the Coalition, whose undoubted success was to gladien the heart of South Carolina. But the money so prodigally expended, raised from both those affluent sources, was wasted; and thanks to the zealous labors of the young men of Boston, and the votes of the many workingmen who refused to be fettered by party nominations, Fancuil Hall is to be repreented in the next as in the present Congress by a faithful and fearless defender of Free Speech and

Free So l. The Constitutionalist of Augusta, Georgia, admits that in the late elect ons the Republican party manifested a formidable strength, and that, though defeated, they are not conquered. Of Fremont this slave-trading journal entertains the following mild

"A man covered all over with the disgrace of pecu-lation and falsehood—a renegade—an apostate—a swindler—a man false to every sentiment of honor, of atriotism and virtue."

We suggest to The Constitutionalist that if it does not desire to see Fremont elected President in 1860, it had better avoid this rather violent style of abuse in speaking of him.

The Richmond Enquirer discourages-we think ery properly-newspaper speculations as to the composition of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, but adds:

"As to the particular principle upon which the Presi-dent elect proposes to constitute his Cabinet, and as to the individuals whom he may appoint to office, we have only this concern, that he will not suffer any nave only this concern, that he will not suffer any clique or coteric to monopolize his favor and the influence of the Administration; and, if he chooses to distinguish between "wings" or "sections" of the party, that he will be determined by the predominant sentiment of the Southern Democracy."

Here The Factories

Here The Enquirer and THE TRIBUNE for once concur in opinion.

El Nicaraguense of Nov. 1 (Walker's official organ) ontains a leading article on burning the dead, which The Evening Post ascribes to Walker's own pen, it being well known that he still adheres so far to his riginal profession of a journalist-perhaps to keep his hand in against a rainy day-as to be the principal editor of his own official organ. The article, however, though it appears as editorial and original, sounds to us very much like an article on the same subject printed ast winter in The Daily News of London. Is The Post sure it was not stolen ! A man who steals cities and provinces, to say nothing of steamboats-as to which inquire of Commodore Vanderbilt-would hardly seruple to appropriate the leading article of a newspaper.

RUFFIANISM IN CONNECTICUT .- The dwelling of E. Goodwin, Editor of The Litchfield Enquirer, Conn., was beleaguered by a yelling crowd of semi-savages on Saturday night last, who fired a cannon twice at it, gardless of the fact that Mr. Goodwin's aged mother sy very sick within. One discharge shattered the giase, doors, &c., and shook the house as if it would ear it to pieces. Mr. Goodwin's energy and efficiency n the canvass for Fremont and Dayton was the only known provocation for this outrage. He was absent

A KNOW-NOTHING PRECINCY .- At Pawtuxet, Waculia Co., Florids, the votes for President were cast lirectly for Buchanan and Fillmore, and not for the ectors; Buchanan had 7, and Fillmore 29. The Wakulla Times presumes that the votes will be rejected, a presumption which is tolerably well founded. I but had retired for several years.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS NEWS. CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856. Our dates from Kaneas are to the 10th inst. Hayes, the murderer of Buffane, was released by Judge Lecompte on the 8th inst., on his giving ball in the sum of \$10,000. Sheriff Jones was his bondsman. Gov. Geary ordered his rearrest but he had already escaped to Missouri. Gov. Geary has threatened to hold Marshal Donaldson responsible for the recapture of Hayes.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Our advices from Lawrence are to the 10th inst Last Saturday twenty of the prisoners taken at Hickory Point were tried and found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

Norr.—The dispatch published in our yesterday's edition
wrongly stated that twenty fresh prisoners had been taken and
convicted of manslaughter. The above is the correct version of
the matter.

SUSPENSION OF THE LANCASTER BANK PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1859.

A notice was posted on the Lancaster Bank door this morning stating that a run having been made and their notes being refused by the Philadelphia Bucks, the officers deem it impossible to meet the liabilities as presented, and are compelled to close the Bank. Note-holders are advised not to sacrifice the same, as the assets are supposed to be sufficient to meet the circulating deposits. A statement of its condition will be made as soon as the officers elect can complete an examination of the condition of the Bank.

The suspension occasions general surprise, as the ability of the Bank to meet its liabilities was generally

conceded yesterday.

The Lancaster Bank failure is reported to be in consequence of speculations in the Shamokin region by ir-

CLOSING THE CANTON BANK, CHINA, ME.
WATERVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.
The Canton Bank of China, this State, was closed yesterday by the State Commissioners.

responsible parties.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF VERMONT. MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.
The official Presidential vote in Vermont is declared as follows: Fremont, 39,963; Buchanan, 10,577; Fillmore, 546; scattering, 75.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.
Early this morning Capt. Meigs's office, in the south wing of the Patent-Office, caught five from the furnace, and when discovered the fismes were extending to the other rooms. It was soon suppressed, and the damage done is comparatively small, including plans and drawings.

done is comparatively small, including plans and drawings.

It appears by the returns received at the General Land-Office that the number of Bounty Land Warrants located under the Act of March 3 1855, is 73,564, covering more than 8,500,000 acres, leaving, on the 1st of October, 90,000 under the same law unlocated. The Treasury Department will shortly issue a vol-me embracing the Revenue laws, with additional in-tinctions and explanations with regard to the whole

ubject.
The Land and Indian Bureaus have sent out joint instructions to Kansas to guard against combinations of speculators for the purchase of Delaware reserved The sales are to be stopped should such associstions appear.

THE LOSS OF THE LYONNAIS—STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARK ADRIATIC.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.
The captain of the bark Adriatic publishes the following a particular of the captain of the bark Adriatic publishes the following a particular of the bark Adriatic publishes the following a particular of the captain of the bark Adriatic publishes the following a particular of the part

The captain of the bark Adriatic publishes the following statement:

"On Sunday night, Nov. 2, before 11 o'clock, the bark steering by the wind, heading W. N. W. discovered a steamer about three or four points on the weather bow, supposed to be steering E. N. E. The night was starlight but hazy. Should think we saw the light twenty minutes or more before we struck. The steamer continued her course, which would have carried her by our stern if not altered, but on nearing us she suddenly changed her course, which rendered a collision inevitable. We then endeavored to save ourselves by tacking, but it was too late, and in a few minutes we were afoul, striking the steamer about the wheelhouse, carrying away our jubboom bowsprit, and ripping up the topgaliant forceastle, and starting the whole starboard bow from the deck frame and the wood cut forward. We then halled the steamer and requested them not to leave us, but received no answer. We then kept away before the wind to prevent losing our masts, and to ascertain the extent of our damage. Saw the steamer's lights about four points on our lee bow and kept in view ten or lifteen minutes, until lost in the distance. Supposed that she had received but little damage and had contined on her course. We secured our masts and repaired the damage as well as possible, and ther and repaired the damage as were as possible, and the shaped our course for the nearest port and arrived at Gloscester. Nov. 4, at 11 p. m., and reported myself to the Custom House and to the Reading Room, stating the full particulars. The s atement with regard to the weather's being foggy is entirely incorrect, as it was starlight, with a slight haze in the atmosphere."

J. B. DUNHAM.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA. HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 18, L The steamship Niagara, with three days later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out from Liv erpool and about due here, but up to the present mo-ment she has not been heard of. The weather is clear,

DEATH OF JUDGE HOPKINSON. Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856, Thomas Hopkinson, formerly Judge of the Common Pleas, and during the last eight years President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, died last

night.
The following are the footings of our Bank statement 

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-RAILROAD ACCI-DENT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.

We have received no mail south of Mobile this fore

An accident occurred on the South Carolina Railroad on Saturday in consequence of the rail breaking. The cars were thrown off the track, and three of them broken to pieces. A number of passengers were injured—two fatally.

TRIBUNE	K	INSAS	FUND.	
Prev. acknowledged. \$16,	720 29	G. Tolley	Hudson N.V.	45 00
Republican Club at Wal-	-	Augustus	McKinstry	5 00
worth, N. Y	10 00			2 00
A Lover of Freedom	11 00		Butler	5-00
P. W. Kenyon			er	5 00
L. W	1 00	Ichabod B	lozers	5 00
Mary Ann	1 00	Chas. Pau	L	3 90
Jane	1 00	H. P. Ski	nner	3 00
Serab	1 00	F. A. Giff	ord	3 00
Rosetta			nkoop	3 16
Ella R. Post			kirk	3 00
E. M. G			or	1 00
W. R. Bunnell			Jreen	1 00
Henry Howe, Cin., O.,			ette	2 00
Old Soldler	2 00	J. Platt		1 00
E. G. Graves, Tiffin O.				1 00
"Cash"			try	1 00
D. J. Rice			d	1 00
Lipincot	1 00	F.110. 15114	1	1 00
J. W. N	5 00	T P N	nith lieu	5 00
T. H. Austin, Suff'd, Ct.	5.00	L. R. Die	men	2 00
Francis Sowl, Bu ti, N.Y.	1 00	R. Ramey	aner	1 00
An Episcop, Clergyman.	1 00	P P P	aner	1 00
W. H. Parlin	1 110	A C Man	y	1 00
Wm. Telfori	2 00	G Partor	1	1 00
A. P. Allen	2 00	Chas C 7	Perry	1 00
M. Phillips	5 00	E Simner	A	1 00
S. Meriam	5 00	A. P. Con	k	2 00
Erra Hallock, Franklin-		H. W. D.		1 00
ville, L. I	2.00	A Revno	da	1 00
Dr. M. H. Hudson	1 00	A Telder		1 00
L. Emilie Hallock	1 00	W. A. 301	Undieses resear	1 00
Micah W. Hallock	1 00	J. Littlew	boo	1 00
Elvish Hallock	1 60	P. Best	***********	1 00
Elisha Hallock	1 60	J. Barring	мт	1 00
Mary Albertson	1 00	F. M. Bu	der	1 00
Caroline Young	1 60	E. Payn.	Vleck	1 00
Daniel Young	1 (0	W B Va	n Vicek	1 00
Thomas Young			ingston	1 00
Lucius Young	1 00	W Cartie		1 00
Walter Skidmore	* **		************	1 00
R. McKinstry, Hudson,	5 00		Arthur	1 00
J. G. Palen			nam	1 00
W. W. Hannah	5.00	S. W. To	bey	1 00
D A Rarnatd	5 00	A Rifenb	orgh	1 00
I. S. Gould	5.14	A. C. Ster	rns	1 00
D C Coffe	5 00	J. Mulfor	d	100
C. McArthur	5 00	S. A. Du	Bois	1 00
A C. Mitchell	5 00	Cash		9 00
J. W. Fairfield	5 (1)	700000		
Miller & Welch	10 00	Total		.977 54
	_			10000
Sennes Drazu		Carlotte III Co		

SUDDEN DEATH .- James Reynolds, sr., of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs yes terday at his residence foot of Mill street. He was about 80 years of age; was formerly a coal merchant.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION A LECTURE BY WM. GILMORE SIMUS.

About a undred people were scattered through Mr. Chapin's Chur, a last evening to hear a Lecture of South Carolina in the Revolution, by Mr. Wa. Gi more Simins. The aud. ence, though few, was fit He. Barcroft and Mr. Hildreth occupied one of the pen-Mr. Pelliam introduced the lecturer, who was been is silence through the hour and a half which the les-

ture occupied in delivery, when he received a mond

Mr. Signes said that for eighty years the people of South Carolina had reposed in the coast-courses the they had contributed their star to the glory of the pass of our caulty, and that the memory of their sacceins was safe equally from the dail hoof of the as and four the sliny trail of the repolis. It was reserved for the late day to find a Sunator in the Sensis House whe sliny trail of the repolis. It was reserved for the late day to find a Sunator in the Sensis House whe sliny trail of the repolition of the same of the could branch the Was in true that start and an own of the same of details may be the same of details may be such a sunator and the find and an analysis of the noble of the same of the property of the same of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the same of the property of the same of the same of the property of the same of th found whose hands were clearer of sell and treer rivor reproach and bese and sellish motives than were those of South Carolina. He contended that it was quite unnecessary in claiming for South Carolina a position as patriotic as that of any other state in the time of the Revolution, to show any particular unanimity among her citizens in resistance to Great Britain. It was quite enough to show that the native population asserted for her the noblest position, and from the beginning did obtain the ascendancy and main since it unto the end through a bloody civil war, to which no other State was subjected, fighting for her sister States until exhausted and until she was almost deserted by them, never receiving any assistance from the

maintained it unto the end through a bloody civil war, to which no other State was subjected, fighting for her sister States until exhausted and until she was almost deserted by them, never receiving any assistance from the New-England States, but coming out of the conflict triumphandy, although bleeding at every pore. This was the true history in the briefest possible compass, and the records will prove every syllable of it to be true. The claims which South Carolina assisted to be her proper share in the work of the Revolution might be sturred over by ingenious misrepresentations but she could never be defrauded of them. They were to be estimated by the difficulties with which she had to contend, by the deficiency of her numbers, by the poverty of her resources, by the rancor and strongth of her enemies, by the purity of her purposes, by the wisdom of her favorite sons, who swayed her councils and fought her battles. Her claims were to be based upon the performances of those who strove against her, It was the peculiar boast of Carolina that with a population almost equally divided, she was yet able to achieve so much, and to send into the field so large a portion of her noblest sons and into the national councils so meny of her wiscet politicians. Her fame was the greater in proportion to the number who were thus in her own bowels laboring for her destruction. As far back as 1765 the first steps toward Continental union were taken by her. She was the first of the Colonies to form an independent Constitution. In March, 1776, and prior to the knowledge of that fact by Congress, she had thrown off the royal government, and upon the 6th of April of the same year she passed a unanimous voto to sustain Massachusettis in the vindication of her rights. There was no tardiness here, no waiting upon the braver and bigger colonies. In January, 1775, the first Revolutionary Provincial Congress assembled to prepare for the next Republican act, the adoption of her first versels. At Charleston the tea was seized and destroye was done out of her treasury. No Colony showed mor-zeal and readiness in resistance of the usurpations of the Crown than she did. The first action that ever witnessed the defeat of the British fleet was in the waters of Carolina. Mr. Simms devoted the next half hour of his fecture to a vindication of the South Caro-linians four the charge of convenience agreement the second bour of his lecture to a vindication of the South Caro-linians from the charge of cowardice in negotiating for a surrender when Charleston was attacked by Provest. He said that the proposition was made merely to gain time, until Lincoln could come up and threaten Provest in the rear, and that the miscenception of Moultrie arose from his not being let into the real reason for making the proposition. a precaution which was necessary on account of the large number of traitors in the camp who were in constant commu-nication with the enemy. There were but two authori-ties for this affair—Ramsay and Moultrie; and Ramsay explained the matter fully. He was experienced in affairs, a clear observer and a correct thinker, present

effairs, a close observer and a correct thinker, present with the intention of writing the history of the transs-tion; while Moultrie wrote from memory tweaty years afterward, thus indulging in the most dangerous expec-